1		2	3
26.	Chandigarh	132 8	1 7
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	..	..
28.	Delhi	680 8	41.5
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	66 8	0 7
30.	Lakshadweep	6 6	@
31.	Pondicherry	84 1	0 4
	ALL INDIA TOTAL :	30131 2	351.3

NOTE: 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning.

2. **One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory, but data are not being received.

3. @Figure less than 50.

4. All India Total may not tally due to rounding off.

5. All the job-seekers on the Live Register are not necessarily unemployed.

Exchange of fire between the Pakistani troops and BSF on Indo-Pak border

77. SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many times exchange of fire between the Pakistani troops and the Indian Border Security Force took place on the border of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir in the year 1986; and

(b) what was the number of casualties on either side of the border and those of the injured in the firing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) While there was no exchange of fire between Pakistani troops and Border Security Force on Punjab Border during the year 1986, there were some cases of exchange of fire between the Pakistani and Indian troops in J&K border. It is not in public interest to divulge the number of times the exchange of fire occurred and the number of casualties on either side.

Activities of National Labour Institute, CBWEI and CIRTES

78. SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the activities of the National Labour Institute, the Central Board of Workers' Education Institute and Career Study Centre (CIRTES);

(b) whether any programme is carried out by these Institutes/bodies for the beedi workers of the country;

(c) if so, what are the plans for 1987 in this regard; and

(d) whether any regular publication is brought out by his Ministry on the condition of beedi workers/beedi industry and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Activities of National Labour Institute, Central Board for Workers Education and Career Study Centre (CIRTES) are listed in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. The Central Board for Workers Education has taken up the task of educating the workers in small scale and unorganised sector since 1979. The workers employed in Beedi industry are also covered in these programmes.

(c) No specific targets for education of Beedi workers during 1987, have been fixed. However, it is proposed to continue covering the Beedi workers in Central Board for Workers Education's programmes for workers in Unorganised and Small Scale sector during 1988 also.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

Activities of National Labour Institute Central Board for Workers Education and Career Study Centre (Cirtes)

1. NATIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTE

The National Labour Institute undertakes, aids, promotes and coordinates research activities in the labour and related subjects;

The Institute has also been conducting education and training programmes for the following:—

1. Labour Administrators of Central and State Governments and other officials including personnel involved in inspection, welfare, conciliation and enforcement;

2. Leaders and office bearers of trade unions in public and private sector enterprises;

3. Organisers of rural poor, particularly those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and for trade union leaders and office bearers of agrarian workers' unions;

4. Managers and Supervisors of public and private sector industry.

The education and training programmes being conducted by the National Labour Institute can be broadly classified as under:—

1. Short-term theme|issue-based training programmes.

2. Motivational camps for organising rural labour;

3. National Seminars and Workshops; and

4. Programmes in collaboration with international agencies.

2. CENTRAL BOARD FOR WORKERS EDUCATION

The Central Board for Workers Education has been implementing the Workers Education Scheme both for private and public sectors at three levels viz. National, Regional and Unit Level. The Scheme has also been extended to Rural Workers and the Workers in Small Scale and Unorganised Sector.

As a part of National Adult Education Programme the Board has also been implementing the adult education Programme.

3. CAREER STUDY CENTRE (CIRTES)

The activities being carried out by the Career Study Centres (CIRTES) include the following:—

(i) To collect, compile, publish and distribute career literature, covering specific fields of employment and self-employment, training opportunities etc., and for special categories of applicants such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes Ex-servicemen, physically handicapped etc.;

(ii) To prepare career posters, charts etc. on various occupations;

(iii) To index, catalogue and maintain career information;

(iv) To function as the clearing house of career information required by Career Maters|Vocational Guidance Officers and other individuals;

(v) To assist State Career Study Centres in collection of occupational information of All India importance and developing their own literature.

(vi) To co-ordinate with various research and vocational guidance agencies engaged in similar tasks;

(vii) To organise training for key personnel in guidance and to co-ordinate with other agencies such as N.C.E.R.T. etc.;

(viii) To assist and advise State Directorate of Employment in organising training programmes in vocational guidance and career counselling.

Extradition treaty between India and Canada

79. SHRI RAM CHANDRA VIKAL: SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the extradition treaty recently signed between India and Canada:

(b) how many Sikh extremists India wants to extradite from Canada and how many Canada wants to get back similarly from India and details thereof; and

(c) whether the extradition treaty signed by India and Canada will check to an appreciable extent the help of all kinds being given to Punjab terrorists by their sympathisers in Canada; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K NATWAR SINGH): (a) The treaty entered into force on 10-2-1987. The details of the treaty are as follows:

To be eligible for extradition a conduct should be an offence not only under the laws of India but also under the laws of Canada. The treaty provides that any offence punishable with imprisonment by more than one year under the laws of both India and Canada would be eligible for extradition. In this regard, even offences relating to taxation or revenue or others of purely fiscal character would also be eligible for extradition.

2. The Treaty also specifies a list of more serious offences like:

(i) offences against safety of civil aviation,

(ii) unlawful seizure of aircraft,

(iii) crimes against internationally protected persons including diplomatic agents,

(iv) offences related to terrorism,

(v) murder, manslaughter, assault causing bodily harm, kidnapping, hostage-taking offences involving serious damage to property or disruption of public facilities,

(vi) offences relating to firearms, weapons, explosives or dangerous substances, and

(vii) any attempt or conspiracy to commit any of these offences, which shall not be regarded as political offences or offences of a political character for purposes of extradition.

3. Under the Treaty extradition is possible for all eligible offences whether committed before or after this Treaty comes into force.

4. Under this Treaty each country will have jurisdiction to try and punish offenders committing crimes within its own territory, when the offender is found in that territory. However, in determining the jurisdiction of one's own courts, in such situations, under this Treaty, India and Canada will be able to consider grave and immediate effects or consequences of the offence in question on or in the other territory with a view to see if extradition could be provided.

5. The Treaty also provides for proper legal safeguards for all the accused and due process of law without discrimination as to race, religion, colour or ethnic origin.

6. The Treaty provides for various grounds for denial of extradition which are in accordance with the Indian and Canadian Constitutional law and enactments and policy in respect of extradition.

7. The Treaty also provides for an obligation to submit the case to one's own competent authorities for prosecution where a request for extradition is not granted.